

Calcoin News

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Names in World History

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT

By DR. C. GLENN CURTIS, Brea

A lot of history was made during the reign of Flavius Valerius Constantinus, the noble-looking gent pictured on this page. Known as Constantine the Great, he was one of the good Roman emperors.

Constantine became a Caesar in 306 A.D., when, after the death of his father, Constantius I, Chlorus, Constantine's army proclaimed him successor. He was acknowledged as ruler of the territories beyond the Alps.

The Roman Empire then was having one of its many upheavals, with

as many as four emperors ruling at the same time.

Constantine became Augustus in 308. After much fighting, he became sole ruler of Rome in 323 A.D., having disposed of both Maxentius and Licinius. He ruled wisely until his death at Nicodemia in 337.

It was Constantine who, deciding that there should be two capitals of the Empire, founded Constantinople as the Eastern capital. He transferred the Imperial Government there in 330 A.D.

As Christians, our guest portrayed here is of particular interest because Constantine was the first Roman emperor to forsake paganism and become a Christian. He was baptised shortly before his death.

He also designated Sunday as a general holiday, treated both pagans and Christians with respect, and gave peace and security to the Roman Empire from England to Egypt.

The front of this remarkable coin shows profile with the lettering "CONSTANTINVS PF AVG", the latter meaning "Father of his country, supreme, elevated".

This particular reverse shows the sun god standing, with the lettering, "SOLI INVICTO COMITI", saying something about "To the only invincible army".

————CSNA————

FOSS GETS SCHOLARSHIP

Clive Foss, La Mesa, has been awarded a full scholarship, including two expense-paid trips home each year, by Phillips Andover, in Massachusetts. He will enroll there in September. Only two such scholarships are awarded for the entire U.S., and they are much sought after.

Clive was author of the article on Modern English Coinage which appeared in the May issue of **Calcoin News**.



Coins of Chivalry

By LEONEL C. PANOSH, San Diego

I have come to the conclusion that all coin collectors fall into four classes:

1. Those who accept coin collecting as a sort of challenge.

2. Those who regard it as a profit-making proposition.

3. Those who collect coins for the sake of the coins themselves.

4. Those who collect coins because they represent a tangible link with men, events and places of by-gone times.

It is probable that many collectors qualify in more than one category, and equally certain that many began in one class and were graduated, so to speak, into another.

Perhaps the simplest example of the first class is that of the boy who attempts to complete a collection of Lincoln cents from circulation, while the ultimate in the same classification would be the successful accumulation of the complete U.S. series in the best possible condition by Louis Eliasberg.

Unquestionably, the second class is by far the largest, at least in this country. For the past few years, the emphasis in numismatic journals and in numismatic gatherings has been on the constant increase in price and the possibility of a profit to be realized. The number of dealers has increased, and so-called vest pocket dealers are to be found on all sides. It may not be too far-fetched to say that there are a large number of collectors who know little about their coins beyond their cost and book value. This is not to be construed as a criticism. It is an entirely natural result of the situation, and the same result would apply were the commodity buttons or real estate, if conditions were the same.

The third class is both the largest and smallest, numerically. Largest in the sense that a great many persons have collections of some size but few of them belong to any numismatic organization. They are persons who have collected coins perhaps for their rarity (often unfounded), perhaps for their intrinsic value, their beauty or

for some personal association, such as long residence in a foreign land. An artist may have some ancient Greek coins because of their classic portraiture.

Fourth and last are the collectors who collect coins for their relationship to the history and men of other times. These are the students of numismatics, and to them we are indebted in large part for the literature on the subject. While it is not the largest group, it is unquestionably the most permanent.

I like to think of myself as an average collector. Considering the length of time I have been engaged in the hobby, my collection is not large, and it contains no great rarities. Because, at times, I have acquired coins of practically every country, I have a fairly comprehensive library. I find that to some degree I belong, perhaps, to all four classes mentioned above. To the first by reason of the fact that I was not satisfied until I had completed a type set of U.S. commemoratives. To the second because I have, at various times, purchased coins because I felt they would in time appreciate in value. (I might add that up to this time I have never cashed in on any of these profit-making ventures.) To the third because I have purchased coins and medallions solely because they appealed to my artistic sense, and not because I was interested in their background; and to the fourth because I found a series of coins which tied in with a period in history which always has been of particular interest to me, and to this series I have for some years devoted most of my numismatic activity.

As a boy I was fascinated by stories dealing with the days of chivalry when knights and their men at arms sallied forth to do battle in any good cause. Ivanhoe and The Talisman by Scott and other similar books were read eagerly, and the deeds of such heroes as Richard the Lion-Hearted, King of England, were as meat and drink to me.

It is little wonder, then, that the

coins of the Grand Masters of the Knights Hospitaller, of Rhodes and Malta, appealed to me as no other series ever has done. They were issued by the elected leaders of an order of knighthood which had its origin in the Crusades, and which for some 500 years thereafter waged almost constant warfare in that struggle between the Moslem and Christendom for supremacy in Europe.

The Order of Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem was founded, some say, as early as 1048 and certainly no later than 1092. It was the first of those great orders of knighthood which grew out of the 200-year struggle between the Christians and Moslems for possession of the holy city of Jerusalem.

When the Christians finally were driven from Palestine, the Order found refuge, in 1295, on the island of Cyprus. In 1319 the knights

stormed and took the island of Rhodes from the Turks, holding it until 1521 when a tremendous assault by the great Saracen, Solyman, forced them to capitulate. For a short time they stopped at Candia (Crete) and in 1529 they were ceded the island of Malta by Emperor Charles V. They occupied Malta until 1798 when Napoleon took the island without firing a shot, bringing to a close one of the most stirring and remarkable stories in all history.

The Order was composed of three classes, knights, priests and serving men, and was dedicated to the task of maintaining hospitals to care for the sick and wounded, and to the protection of Christendom against the Moslems. Its members took the threefold vows of obedience, chastity and poverty, and came from the countries of Italy, Spain and France, and later from England and Prussia. The ruler, or grand master, was elected by the membership from the





Illustration to left shows obverses and illustration above, reverses, of the same coins. Pictured actual size, they are:

1. Gigliato, silver, Helion de Villeneuve, 26th grand master, 1319-46.
2. 1-Tari, silver, Jean d'Omedez, 46th grand master, 1536-53.
3. 5-Granni, copper, Raymond Perellos, 63rd grand master, 1697-1720.
4. 30-Tari, silver, Emanuel Pinto de Fonseca, 67th grand master, 1741-73.
5. 1-Zecchino, gold, Martin Garzes, 52nd grand master, 1595-1601.
6. 2-Zecchini, gold, Antoine Manoel de Vilhena, 65th grand master, 1722-36.
7. 4-Tari, silver, Alofio de Wignacourt, 53rd grand master, 1601-22.
8. 1-Scudo, silver, Raymond d'Espuig de Montenegro, 66th grand master, 1736-41.

class of Knights, and held office for life. The Order became immensely wealthy, receiving most of the properties of the Orders of the Templars, St. Samson of Jerusalem, The Sacred Tomb, and St. Lazarus, when those orders of knighthood were dissolved after the Crusades. At one time the Order had a total of 22 grand priories and 596 preceptories, located in all parts of Europe.

However, despite the immense revenue derived from these possessions, and that derived from the capture of much treasure from expeditions against the Turks, the Order usually was in need of funds. The expense of buildings and maintaining hospitals, churches, and fortifications at

both Rhodes and Malta, as well as the expense of maintaining a large navy, usually required more funds than were available, and we read of many knights and grand masters donating their private fortunes to the Order. One such was Grand Master Fluvian, Rhodes 1421-1437, who donated 200,000 gold crowns to erect an infirmary on that island.

When the knights occupied and held the island of Rhodes, they became in effect a sovereign power, and the extensive commerce passing through the island made the need for a coinage apparent. Beginning then with Foulque de Villeret, 25th grand master in 1307, and ending with Ferdinand de Hompesch, 70th

grand master in 1798, all but a very few of the grand masters struck coins in gold, silver and copper. It is interesting to note that when the negotiations with Charles V for the island of Malta were in progress, the right of coinage was stubbornly insisted upon by the knights, and was acceded to reluctantly by the emperor.

More than 40 grand masters issued coins. They are of gold, silver and copper. Some are quite rare and some relatively common. In themselves, they are no more remarkable than any other coins of the times, except they are unique in that they were struck by an organization, composed of no less than eight nationalities, instead of by the ruler of a particular country.

They are tangible evidence of the efforts of these men, who devoted their lives and fortunes to a cause which they believed was right. The story of their lives is bound to the lives of Solymán the Grand Turk, Dragut the Pirate, Richard the Lion-Hearted of England, Henry III of France and Charles V of Spain; of popes and cardinals, and many, many others of lesser rank but of no less renown.

If the story often reveals evidence of greed, cowardice, treachery, cruelty and dishonor, it is more than balanced by tales of

bravery, self-sacrifice, generosity and good faith. In this larger sense it is the story of no one person or group of persons. It is the story of the human race in one phase of its struggle to reach that goal toward which it is striving, and in that sense I commend the study of the story behind this series of coins to all of you.

If space allowed, much more could be told regarding the lives and achievements of these grand masters; the constant intrigue and negotiations with all the governments of Europe and western Asia; the relationship of the order with the popes; and the many tales of heroism in connection with the almost incessant warfare with the Turks, some in victory and some in defeat.

As I noted previously, in themselves, these coins are no more remarkable than any other series. By most references, if mentioned at all, they are simply included as coins of the Papal States (which, of course, they are not), the only connection being the spiritual tie with the pope, and in the last half of their existence, the physical location of the island of Malta.

But to the student they are the key which opens the door to a chapter in history that has all the elements of fiction and all the reality of fact.

EIGHT OF THE GRAND MASTERS

Foulques de Villeret	French	25th	1307-1319
First grand master at Rhodes and the first to issue coinage.			
Dieudonne de Gozon	French	27th	1346-1353
As a young knight he was reputed to have slain the dragon on Rhodes. In a great naval victory, captured 120 vessels from Turks.			
Jean de la Vallette	French	48th	1557-1568
Defended Malta against tremendous assault — against great odds. Built city of Valletta named after him. Coin shows head of John the Baptist on platter.			
Martin Garzes	Aragon	52nd	1595-1601
Good administration. Established Public Pawnbrokery still in existence.			
Jean Paul Lascaris	French	56th	1636-1657
Issued inflationary counterstamped coins. Expelled Jesuits.			
Raymond d'Espuig	Spanish	66th	1736-1741
Emanuel Pinto	Portuguese	67th	1741-1773
First to change from ducal to kingly crown on coins. Again expelled Jesuits. Protestant knights reunited with order.			
Ferdinand de Hompesch	German	70th	1797-1798
Last to issue coins.			

Who's Who In California Numismatics

◆
FRANCIS S. JONES
◆

By **LEONEL C. PANOSH**

In the comparatively short time (less than 10 years), that he has been collecting coins, Francis Stephen Jones has built up an enviable reputation in numismatic circles. Becoming interested in coins as a hobby in 1946 as the result of a brother's interest, he joined the San Diego Numismatic Society in 1947 and became a member of the American Numismatic Society the same year. In 1952 he became member No. 379 in the California State Numismatic Association, and the following year was elected secretary of the San Diego club, an office which he held during 1953 and 1954.

Due in large part to his untiring efforts, the San Diego club made notable strides forward in those two years. Membership increased from 70 to 135. Attendance at meetings jumped from an average of 35 to 60; and the attendance at the last annual installation banquet set an all-time high with 118 present. Under his able leadership as chairman of National Coin Week in 1954, the San Diego club received the second award for Class A clubs in nationwide competition.

Francis collects only United States coins. His collection, rapidly assuming satisfying proportions, covers practically every phase of the U.S. series from wooden nickels to complete sets of commemoratives and gold. As he himself puts it, "The foreign series are interesting, but until I have exhausted all the possibilities of the U.S. series within my means, I will stay with it and reserve the foreign for a later time."

Jones was born Jan. 17, 1923, at



Corcoran, Calif., a small town in the San Joaquin Valley, where his father was manager of a cotton gin. Coming with his family to San Diego in 1937, he attended San Diego and Sweetwater High Schools, being graduated from the latter in 1941. Upon leaving school he took a position at Naval Air Station as storekeeper, which he still holds. Unmarried, he lives with his widowed mother at 120 Upas St. in San Diego. He has two brothers and two sisters, all living in San Diego.

Aside from numismatics, his only other organizational activity is membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West. He was president of the San Diego chapter several years ago.

Jones has been selected to serve as general chairman for the 17th semi-annual convention to be held at the U.S. Grant Hotel in San Diego Nov. 10-13 this year.

—————CSNA—————

FOR LIMITED TRANSACTIONS

The \$100,000 bill of the United States bears the likeness of Woodrow Wilson. It is for use only in transactions between the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department.

Columbus

By JOHN E. OHLS, San Francisco

A coin with a most fascinating story — a piece which enjoys a peculiar status among collectors, that of a poor relative at a family reunion — a coin which is looked down upon generally but is accepted because it is one of a group — that coin is the Columbian half dollar.

Let's take a closer look at it.

There are three outstanding things about this piece that cannot be said for any of the other commemoratives.

First and most obvious, it is, of course, our first commemorative coin.

Second, it probably is owned by more persons than is any other commemorative coin, though it is not necessarily more common.

Third, a specimen has been sold

for a greater price than any other commemorative probably ever will sell for — \$10,000.*

It commemorates the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1892 and 1893.

The obverse shows a portrait of Columbus to the right and around * United States of America * Columbian Half Dollar. It was designed by C. E. Barber, the portrait being taken from a medal struck in Madrid, Spain, to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of the new world by Columbus.

When it was first issued there was a storm of comment, mostly unfavorable, from the press, which said, "Who is this portrait supposed to represent? Daniel Webster? Henry Ward Beecher? or maybe it's Sitting Bull! It certainly looks more like any of these than a coarse, rough, rugged and fearless sailor of the 15th Century."

What do they mean, "a coarse, rough, rugged and fearless sailor?"

Columbus, while born to a poor family of Genoa, Italy, nevertheless was well educated, for though he had gone to sea early in life (14 years of age) he also had learned the trade of his father, weaver and woolcomber, and eventually finished his education at the University of Pavia, where he specialized in astronomy, geometry and cosmography. All the while he was sandwiching in between trips to sea that took him throughout the Mediterranean area, south along the West African coast and as far north as Great Britain.

His first love was the sea, and his one consuming desire was to become a great navigator and to explore new places.

At the age of 28, Columbus met and married his wife, daughter of a captain in the service of Prince Henry the Navigator and first gov-

*The Remington Company bid \$10,000 for the first coin struck and presented it to the Field Museum of Chicago where it still is.



UNITED STATES
50-Cents, 1892

ernor of Porto Santo, all of which seems to bear out the fact that Columbus was no ordinary, coarse, rough and rugged sailor.

At about this time the nations of the world were frantically vying with one another for a new route to the Orient. Because the Turkish Mohammedans had blocked off all European trade routes after they had taken the city of Constantinople from the Christians, and the Christian nations had virtually abandoned all hope of ever defeating the Turks, they were looking elsewhere for routes to the Orient.

Knowing these things and having a first-hand knowledge of the theories of the navigators of his day, Columbus gradually became enamored of an idea. If, he theorized, the world were a globe instead of a disc as it was believed to be, one might reach the Orient by sailing directly west. His studies eventually convinced him of this but Columbus, however, found few sympathizers with his plan for two main reasons:

(1) The world was believed flat, and having no other convincing reasons, others steadfastly refused Columbus' theory.

(2) It was believed a southern route around Africa possible though it was a long and hazardous one.

In the year 1482 Columbus set out, determined to find a patron to finance his scheme, but it was not until January 1492 and then not without the help of some notable sympathizers, that he met with some success. Finally in July of that year he had at his command three equipped ships, the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria.

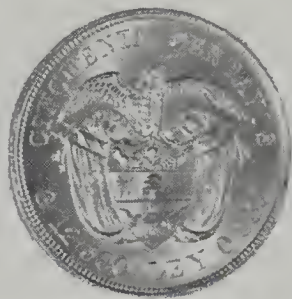
The reverse of the Columbian half dollar shows a sailing ship with two hemispheres underneath and the date 1492. Around the edge, "World's Columbian Exposition Chicago 1892." This has been laughingly referred to by the press as a "ship on wheels."

Possibly, just as humorous, is the fact that this ship often is referred to as a caravel. Nothing could be further from fact, as the resemblance is about the same as the comparison of a heavy cruiser with a destroyer escort.

The Santa Maria was a carrick, which is larger (more than twice); it was square-rigged while a caravel

was only lateen rigged, and it was capable of an armament of several brass cannon, while this was not possible for a caravel. Further, the carrick was generally equipped for ranging far on the high seas while the caravel was hardly capable of weathering heavy seas.

Columbus now had his ships but he faced another problem, manning them. Few sailors, no matter how rough and daring or how great the reward, were prepared to trust their lives to a madman who would sail his ships over the edge of the world — if they were not all devoured before that by the huge monsters that ranged the forbidden paths of the seas. He, however, managed a few capable men and then was forced to go to the prisons where men who had no hope but to die in prison or at the rack, were paroled to Columbus with the promise that if the adventure were a success they would be free men as well as wealthy. This, however, still failed to attract many and it was only after considerable



REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
50-Centavos, 1892

difficulty that Columbus was able to board his three ships with minimum crews.

Finally at 8 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, this little fleet weighed anchor and stood for the Canary Islands. Why south instead of directly west? Possibly to test the seaworthiness of the little fleet. At any rate, they were forced to put in at Tenerife in the Canaries where they lost a month refitting and rerigging the caravels and replacing a rudder on the Pinto which lost hers on the trip south.

On Sept. 6 they weighed anchor once more and this time pointed their bows directly west and into the unknown ocean. Imagine if you will such a group of men who put to sea that day. Superstitious in the extreme, distrusting the fates by nature, and in no way sympathetic to the cause in which they were enlisted, they sought means of turning back from the first day and only the determination of Columbus kept them on their westward course.

As the poet Joaquin Miller so aptly put it in his poem, "Columbus":

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the Gates of Hereules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must
we pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Adm'r'l, speak: what shall
I say?"
"Why say: 'Sail on! sail on!
and on!'"

Imagination can play tricks on a mind that already is plagued by fears and when on the eighth day out a flaming meteor fell into the sea a few leagues distant, the men were sure the end was near and began to talk of mutiny.

The poet says:

"My men grow mutinous day by
day;
My men grow ghastly, wan and
weak."
The stout mate thought of home;
a spray
Of salt washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Adm'r'l,
say,
If we sight naught but seas at
dawn?"
"Why you shall say at break of day:
'Sail on, sail on! sail on! and on!'"

The great Sargasso sea, those vast plains of seaweed, hove into sight. Here, according to all the tales of the sea, lurked all the demons of the deep, and from here they ranged far and wide to take their toll of humans and ships who dared to venture near their lairs. They struggled through it and on . . .

They sailed and sailed, as winds
might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is
gone.
Now speak brave Adm'r'l; speak and
say—
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

Days passed, men grew sick at heart and soul, variations of the magnetic compass before unheard of tormented them further and Columbus kept his own worries within himself and a separate log for the men. A flight of birds, a branch bearing berries afloat in the sea, gave them faint hopes at times but even these things could not sustain them indefinitely.

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:

"This mad sea shows his teeth
tonight;
He curls his lips, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
Brave Adm'r'l, say but one good
word
What shall we do when hope is
gone?"
The words leapt like a leaping
sword:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

No matter how strong a man's heart, how great his determination, how steadfast his mind, small doubts begin to grow in the face of adversity and further burden the already overburdened. Up to now Columbus was able to answer the questions of the mates and men and his own, but now they were becoming increasingly more difficult. Were all his studies of maps and theories for naught? Had he erred somewhere in his calculations? Should he in fairness to his men and himself turn back short

(Turn to Page 85)

Proposed Code of Ethics

At the April, 1954, Board meeting a motion was passed approving further study, by a committee, of a proposed code of ethics for CSNA. Since that time the committee working on this assignment has accomplished the following:

(1) Gathered all available ideas that have seemed practicable, and arranged them in orderly form.

(2) Prepared 50 mimeographed copies of this rough draft and mailed a copy, with invitation for criticism and suggestions

(a) to all officers of CSNA

(b) to a select list of ANA officials

(c) to all local coin clubs in California and

(d) to a selected list of CSNA members and others.

(3) As criticism and comments, in reply to the above, have come in, all useful suggestions have been considered and, so far as seemed desirable, have been embodied in a revised form of the rough draft, now labeled "Proposed CSNA Code of Ethics."

Having made the foregoing report, the committee submits the following comment to summarize observations during the year of experience with reactions of CSNA members to the general idea of a code.

The committee believes that while opinion of our members does not unanimously favor a code, nevertheless a majority of local clubs and of individual collectors do favor it. Dealers are generally of the opinion that a code cannot be enforced anyway and hence is of doubtful value. A very few question the advisability of adopting any code.

In view of the foregoing, the committee makes the following recommendations to the Board:

(1) We believe the idea of a CSNA code of ethics is fundamen-

tally sound, workable and desirable. We believe a majority of our members will vote favorably on a suitable code proposal.

(2) In all probability a code will be adopted, sooner or later, by this organization just as codes have been adopted by many other groups more or less like ours, when those groups have become sufficiently well organized.

(3) On the other hand, so long as there is any appreciable opposition from CSNA members, it is better policy to proceed slowly rather than to force the issue and risk discontent and dissention. Haste is not a prime necessity now and the code can be greatly strengthened by proper publicity and by time for it to win friends and active supporters.

(4) The committee therefore recommends that at a regular business meeting those present be asked to "express approval or disapproval" of a trial period for the proposed code. Such a vote to be on the code only, deferring until a later date a vote on adoption and on the constitutional amendment which would be the final step in putting the code into operation.

This program does not call for any 30-day notice, such as would be required for a constitutional amendment, nor does it make any final commitment which might lead to bitterness or campaigning by anyone opposed to the adoption of the code. On the other hand, this plan would bring the code prominently before the membership and the resultant publicity should develop the support needed for successful adoption, later, of "teeth" by adding penalties for code violations to the CSNA constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN A. BOWERS

RALPH A. MITCHELL

P R E A M B L E

The CSNA Code of Ethics is to set forth and establish principles which should be of benefit in all phases of numismatics. The intent

is to deal primarily with fundamentals.

It is hoped that adoption of a code for a regional organization

will set an example that will bring about more attention to and action in the matter of ethics at other levels. The regional organization has no jurisdiction over the conduct of local club meetings (nor any desire to intervene or dictate there) but if a local club wishes to work to a high level in ethical standards, the state code provides a statement of principles and a recognized basis for action. On the other side of the regional level, misrepresentations in matter sent through the U.S. mails, for example, would be something to be referred to our national association for action at that level.

It is recognized that there always will be honest differences of opinion in many matters numismatic, notably in grading the condition of coins. However, the resultant necessity for flexibility in rules governing honest

grading is not an excuse for failing to put any curb on misrepresentations or on the deliberate intent to deceive and defraud.

In applying the CSNA code of ethics, full allowance is to be made for desirable flexibility in all such matters as grading. The code should be made so acceptable to the membership as a whole that its mere existence will be a deterrent to unethical practices.

With adequate publicity, widespread support on the part of the membership and fair procedure prescribed for investigating alleged violations, the code should have an immediate and salutary effect and be of lasting benefit to all who believe in honesty and fair dealing. The result will be that expulsion from membership "for cause" will be sufficient punishment for violators.

PROPOSED CSNA CODE OF ETHICS

This code is primarily a statement of principles. The purpose is to define and establish standards of honorable conduct in numismatic transactions to the end that all transactions will be kept on a high level and any deceit or dishonesty can be exposed and condemned.

More specifically, the aim is to define and describe practices and methods which this Association considers unethical in the buying, selling or exchanging of numismatic material, whether by mail, at auction or by personal solicitation.

It is also the purpose to publicize the matter of ethics in numismatic dealings to the end that the time will be hastened when:

- (a) Unethical practices will be condemned by coin clubs and numismatic associations generally
- (b) transactions will be kept on a uniformly high plane and
- (c) it will be widely known that violations of the code can result in expulsion from membership in the California State Numismatic Association.

The basis for this code of ethics, then, is simply honesty and fair dealing, as applied to transactions

in numismatic material and in the dealings of one numismatist with another. Some of the practices considered violations of this code are as follows:

- (1) Any departure from standards of honesty and fair dealing such as are widely accepted by American business today, more specifically:
 - (a) Undue claims about merchandise offered for sale, such as obvious overgrading, and fanciful stories not based on fact
 - (b) Undue delay in payment for "cash" purchases, or in forwarding or refunding on items ordered by mail
 - (c) Issuance of bad checks
 - (d) Any business practice that is illegal
- (2) Only genuine material is to be sold. A seller must guarantee against counterfeits, altered coins, etc. and if and when such material has been sold unwittingly, full restitution must be offered as soon as the falsity is discovered. There may be no concealment of defects, repaired or not, in a coin, medal, paper money or other numismatic item.
- (3) As to classifying the condition

of coins, admittedly a matter of opinion, the purpose of this code is to encourage all who sell, especially those who advertise mail sales, to be conservative in their grading. To cover this point, when purchases are made by mail and the buyer finds the condition to be below the quality the seller's grading led him to expect, the merchandise may be returned, promptly, and the seller must refund the full purchase price.

- (4) While a meeting is actually in session and proceedings are under way, it is definitely unethical for **anyone**, whether he be collector, full-fledged dealer or the "vest-pocket" variety to
- (a) solicit business in the meeting room
 - (b) hand out business cards or
 - (c) in any way endeavor to distract attention from or interfere with the attention of anyone present to proceedings of the meeting.

These rules apply only to the meeting room itself and to the time the meeting is actually in session, not to intermissions nor to the time before call to order or after adjournment.

—————CSNA—————

Coins With Cereal

Millions of genuine foreign coins are being distributed to America's junior collectors (and others) through the medium of a breakfast cereal advertising campaign. The General Mills Co., manufacturers of "Wheaties, Breakfast of Champions", are now enclosing in each package of the breakfast food a foreign coin that has been sterilized and heat-sealed in a container with data on area, population, principal industries, etc., of the country from which the coin came. Coins from more than 30 countries have been accumulated during a period of three years so as to have on hand a supply sufficient for this plan. The cereal cartons also invite interested collectors to send 25 or 50 cents (with a "Wheaties" box top or two) for all-different lots of 15 or 30 coins.

PNNA Convention

Registration totaled 165, a new record, at the 12th annual Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association convention May 20-22, held in the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

William N. Worth of Portland, convention general chairman, was elected PNNA president, and Springfield, Ore., was chosen as 1956 convention site. The Willamalane Coin Club, Springfield, will be host.

Other officers elected are Allison Sorenson, Crescent Lake, Ore., vice-president; John C. Bushnell, McMinnville, Ore., treasurer; Mrs. Arlene McKee, Spokane, Wash., secretary; and Lee Dark, Spokane, assistant secretary.

Speakers at the banquet were Harry A. Mohler, Sausalito, Calif., president of the Orders and Medals Society of America, and Frank J. Kenney of the U.S. Secret Service.

Award winners in the various categories were Willis Ashley, Leo H. Johnson, Robert Carter, John Bushnell, Don Spencer, James Padden, H. H. Hawkins, S. L. Burnaugh, W. A. Thompson, Harry Mohler, Jim Sorenson, George McLarty and J. W. Riley.

Seven hundred lots were auctioned by John Slusher, Portland, with the assistance of Earl Parker, San Francisco; Leo Young, Lockeport, Calif., and Ralph Mitchell, Palo Alto, Calif.

—————CSNA—————

Columbus

(Continued from Page 82)

of his goal, or should he sail westward one more day?

Then, pale and worn, he paced
his deck,

And peered through darkness. Ah,
that night

Of all dark nights! And then a
speck—

A light! A light! At last a light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that
world

Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"

—————CSNA—————

The Order of the Purple Heart was established Aug. 7, 1782.

California Club News, Views, and Whos



East Bay Coin Club

Meets 2nd Friday,
8 P.M., at Hotel
Claremont, Oakland

Dr. Donald H. McLaughlin, president of the Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S.D., was speaker at the May meeting, which was attended by 38 members and 24 guests. The speaker was introduced by Fred Monteagle.

Dr. McLaughlin spoke of the early history of the mine, which is located in the Black Hills. The first authentic discovery of gold was made in 1875 on one of the Custer expeditions. The area then was part of the Sioux hunting grounds. The owners of the original claim, now worked by Homestake, sold out for \$100,000 what was in time to produce \$700,000,000 in gold.

The mine has been producing since 1878, with only brief shutdowns. To date, about 20,000,000 ounces of gold have been recovered from 83,000,000 tons of ore. This mine has proved to be a very successful low grade mining venture.

Originally, the mine was operated as an open pit. Later, shafts were sunk, the two main ones going down

5000 feet. Methods of crushing ore in the old days and at present were described. Methods of recovering gold with mercury and cyanide were explained. The cyanide plants have been in operation since 1904 with few minor changes. A coal mine in the same area is operated for the mine's power plant consumption.

R. G. McArthur, newly-elected president of the California State Numismatic Association, and Dr. Nathan A. Bowers, immediate past president, reported on the recent state convention. On the whole, it was very successful.

Exhibits: Clifford Bloom, Kirby Brown, Alan Craig, Charles N. Peters and Roy Hill.

Chuck Peters disposed of 48 lots of auction material, after which coffee and doughnuts were served.

Don T. Thrall,
Recording Secretary.

Los Angeles Coin Club

Meets 1st Friday, 8 P.M., at
Foresters' Hall, Los Angeles

The 325th regular meeting, attended by 113 members and guests, was held April 1. Eleven coin dealers occupied bourse tables, displaying a great variety of coins and numismatic supplies. Mrs. Nellie G. Lewis, secretary of the San Fernando Valley Coin Club, and Messrs. Otis R. Burr and Hy Spitz were voted into membership.

M. H. Bolender, eminent coin dealer and member of this club, spoke on his experiences of 49 years as coin collector and dealer. He told of his start in numismatics at the age of 12, with a sack of 70 coins given him by his grandfather.

Books were more readily available to our speaker than spending money, so the foundation of his numismatic knowledge was gained through reading rather than by first-hand experience. However, the latter came in time with the purchase of a roll of uncirculated cents which he sold singly and at a profit.

Bolender told of selling 1909S VDB cents for 6 cents each; uncirculated

CALCOIN NEWS

Official Publication of the
California State Numismatic Association

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Charles V. Kappen, Ralph A. Mitchell,
Leonel C. Panosh

CSNA members receive *Calcoin News* without
additional cost beyond their annual dues of \$2.

Vol. IX

JULY, 1955

No. 4

St. Gaudens double eagles for \$24, both high relief and wire edge.

Following the usual period for refreshments, and a drawing for door prizes, the regular auction was conducted by George Bennett.

* * *

The 324th regular meeting March 4, was conducted by President William H. Spence, and was attended by 126 members and guests. The following applicants were accepted for membership: Mrs. M. H. Bolender, Mrs. O. S. Garretson, Mrs. George M. Howard, Maurice Jensen, Mrs. G. Lee Kuntz, Gwendolyn McBroom, Helen Rich, Paul E. Shaut, Mrs. H. L. Stolper and Otto J. Van Heyde.

The program took the form of a numismatic quiz, with the panel consisting of George Bennett, M. H. Bolender, Edward W. Busse Jr., Oliver S. Garretson and F. Lee Kuntz. Cards bearing titles of coins or other objects of numismatic interest were shown to the audience, the panel of "experts" being asked to identify each within a limit of 20 questions.

(Mrs.) Esther G. Spence,
Secretary.



President Winn Osborne welcomed an unusually large attendance of 100 members and 21 guests to the 202nd monthly meeting April 27. Two former members were reinstated and five new members helped to swell the fast-growing membership of the club. Ben Williams, former president of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, who has moved from Seattle to Lakewood, Calif., was one of those who became new members.

A resolution endorsing the candidacy of Leonel C. Panosh of San Diego for ANA president was given unanimous approval.

Lowell Wood, program chairman, expressed disappointment that A. Kosoff of Encino, scheduled to speak at the meeting, was unable to fill the engagement. He presented Dr. Verner G. Rich, Fullerton, one of our old reliables, who rose to the occasion with an "off the cuff" talk about "Oriental Coins and Rulers", a field in which he has specialized for many years and in which he is now considered as one of the leading authorities. Dr. Rich paid special tribute to Akbar the Great, first emperor of Hindustan, who reigned from 1560 to 1605 A.D. Coinage during his reign consisted of gold, silver and copper coins minted in 30 different mint cities of the empire. Dr. Rich displayed many of these coins, as well as other oriental coins. He concluded his talk with a lesson in reading Mohammedan inscriptions on coins and determining dates according to the Mohammedan calendar.

After the program and refreshments, Auctioneer Joe Steele conducted one of his most successful sales of members' coin offerings.

* * *

President Winn Osborne presided over an attendance of 108 members and guests at the March 23 meeting. Five new members were admitted to membership.

Lowell Wood, program chairman, introduced Dr. Edward Milligan of Santa Ana, speaker of the evening. His talk was a continuation of his previous talks on "Dahlonga Gold". He reviewed the history of the Cherokee Indians and the events that led to the Gold Rush in Georgia and the establishment of the Dahlonga Mint. Particular attention was called to the private coinage of Templeton Reid who later transferred his coin-ing operations to California when the Gold Rush opened here in 1849.

Members were referred to a display of Dahlonga gold coins owned by Maurice Jensen of Long Beach.

D. K. Hutchinson was "Collector of the Month". He told how he became interested in coins and started his first collection. The coin which started him out as a collector was the zinc-covered steel cent of 1943.

Herb Bergen,
Secretary.



PCNS

Meets last Wednesday,
8 P.M., at Palace Hotel,
San Francisco

The 471st meeting May 25 was attended by 37 members and seven guests.

Prof. Oleg Maslenikov displayed and made an interesting talk on Russian rubles. The 40th Anniversary Dinner committee reported all plans complete. Charles Kappen of the manuscript committee reported that papers submitted show much study and research.

Exhibits were made by Harry Barnhill, Madeline Bergman, Clifford Bloom, H. F. Bowker, Michael Carr, Alan Craig, Mrs. Harry Cutler, Julius Fulton, Walter Gerth, Roy Hill, Stanley Hurbert, Charles V. Kappen, C. L. Liss, Les Lodge, John E. Ohls, Earl Parker, Frank Powell, Paul Snedaker, Wilbur Wildes and Prof Maslenikov.

Coins donated for the club's 1915 coin and medal collection were 1915D half dollar by Madeline Bergman and 1915S half dollar and dime by Harry Barnhill.

A. G. K. Jakobsen, recuperating from an auto accident, was not present to make his National Coin Week report. President John E. Ohls stated that we were able to obtain but one NCW report blank from the national committee, although 13 club members exhibited.

The auction was conducted by Charles V. Kappen.

* * *

The 470th meeting, April 28, was attended by 41 members and 23 guests. Members stood briefly in silent reverence in memory of our departed past president, Lt. Col. Charles Steele.

Abe Kosoff read a very interesting and educational paper on "Money Talks".

President John E. Ohls reported receiving 64 coin books from Wayte Raymond, Inc. and Whitman Publishing Co., to be donated to San Francisco public libraries.

A. G. K. Jakobsen, National Coin Week chairman, reported that displays were made by Madeline Bergman, E. C. Brandeberry, Clifford

Bloom, Roy Hill, A. G. K. Jakobsen, Clifford Liss, Les Lodge, John E. Ohls, Earl Parker, Robert Patterson, Dave Redfield, Paul Snedaker, Erich Werling and the Wells Fargo Bank Historical Society. Exhibits were placed in stores, public libraries, hotels and banks. Newspaper, radio and TV publicity were given the event.

The following made exhibits: Ken Allen, Madeline Bergman, Clifford Bloom, Lt. Cmdr. H. F. Bowker, Alan Craig, Mrs. Harry Cutler, Jim Ferguson, Julian Fulton, F. E. Howard, A. G. K. Jakobsen, Les Lodge, Barney O'Hea, John E. Ohls, Gerald Perry, Don Rhodes, Paul Snedaker and Bill Tivol.

Our 40th Anniversary Banquet committee reported reservations are now being taken. Date is June 29 at 7 p.m., at Roselli House of Famous Food, 3601 California St. Contact Paul Snedaker, treasurer, for reservations. Out-of-town visitors are welcome.

* * *

The March 30 meeting was attended by 35 members and five visitors.

President John E. Ohls read a very interesting essay on Christopher Columbus.

Exhibits: Madeline Bergman, Clifford Bloom, Mrs. Harry Cutler, Julius Fulton, Walter Gerth, R. A. Helete, Roy Hill, F. E. Howard, C. V. Kappen, C. L. Liss, Les Lodge, Kurt Loret, Barney O'Hea, John E. Ohls, E. A. Parker, F. C. Powell, D. L. Redfield, D. L. Rhodes, N. A. Slobodehikoff, Paul Snedaker and Leo Young.

The most unusual exhibit was a 12-pound pestle or potato masher—shaped wife-buying money piece called "ensuba", from the French Cameroons of Africa, exhibited by C. V. Kappen.

A lively auction was conducted by E. A. Parker.

Eula C. Jakobsen,
Secretary.

Peninsula Coin Club

Meets 1st Wednesday in San Carlos
Recreation Center, San Carlos

A happy birthday was celebrated April 6 with 14 members and six guests present. Mrs. Madeline Bergman presided and welcomed our new

member, Allen Conner. Committees were considered and members were elected to serve for board of governors and hospitality. Ralph Mitchell, guest speaker, gave a very interesting talk on pennies of copper and silver, and merchants' tokens bearing sayings and slogans.

Francis Currie was winner of the emblem contest for membership cards. E. A. Parker, Ralph Mitchell and R. P. Patterson were judges.

A '54 proof set, donated by a club member to be raffled, was won by E. A. Parker, who in turn had it auctioned and gave the proceeds to the club. The meeting was adjourned and the 1st anniversary cake was served.

Anna Marie Currie,
Secretary.



San Bernardino Co. Coin Club

Meets 3rd Thursday,
8 P.M., at Legion Hall,
631 "G" St., San
Bernardino

Charles Colver spoke on British coinage May 19. The meeting, held at the VFW Clubhouse on "G" St., was attended by 42 members and friends.

Colver did a broad subject justice. He showed how many types of each denomination have to be coined each year, how they multiply with colonies and change of ruler, and the metals used. He covered the mintage from the Roman influence to the present, including Maundy money and English commemoratives. He is a student of the British issues. His display of coins mentioned in the talk was neat and complete.

Edward Wallis of March Air Force Base was accepted as a new member. Visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Herb Reiter, Riverside; Harry Rotumi, Glendora; and John Caulfield, Mt. Balby.

—L. L. Brown, Secretary

San Diego Numismatic Society

Meets 1st Monday, 8 P.M., at YMCA Auditorium,
1115 8th Ave., San Diego

The 216th meeting was presided over by President James J. Ander-

sen, with 77 members and guests present.

The program for the evening was a talk by Dr. Ray Wilson on "Coins and Currency of Newfoundland". Dr. Wilson showed slides, not only of the coins, but also scenes of the historical points of the country.

Leonel Panosh reported on the CSNA convention held in Oakland, commenting on the many excellent displays and recreational activities that had been provided.

Displays: Francis Jones, pictures of the many displays that had been made by SDNS for National Coin Week; James J. Andersen, "Coins Through the Ages", a collection of historically interesting coins; Walter Luttmier, U.S. fractional currency; Dr. Ray Wilson, coins of Newfoundland; Paul Hamm, late U.S. proof sets, Lincoln head cents, commemorative half dollars; Eugene Johnston, Japanese gold oban, late proof sets and U.S. minor coins; and Paul Johnson, presidential medals.

Refreshments were served.

Lyle L. Gordon,
Secretary.



San Jose Coin Club

Meets 1st Monday,
8 P.M., at Hotel
DeAnza, San Jose

The 103rd meeting was called to order by Vice-President Roy Hill, with 28 members and guests present.

Two members, Tom Boyce and Charles V. Kappen, were commended for prize-winning exhibits at the CSNA convention.

Charles Kappen announced that San Jose had been awarded the 1956 CSNA convention. Convention dates of April 19, 20, 21 and 22 were chosen by the club.

Librarian George Kohl reported that July 11 would be general hobby night, sponsored jointly with the San Jose Stamp Club, and also reviewed the latest coin publications.

Exhibits and comments were offered by the following: Tom Boyce, New Zealand Elizabeth II proof set; Del Bland, S mint silver bar; and Roy Hill, Oriental coins purchased at the convention.

Roy Hill introduced Arthur C. Carmichael, San Francisco Mint assayer, who spoke on "Operations at the S Mint since Coinage Cessation". Carmichael stated that a mint assayer must also be a chemist and as such is custodian of the mint's precious metals. He said great care must be used to assay duplicated samples of metals to check errors. Also, the S mint is a profit-maker for the government, even though its coining duties have stopped. The cost of minting coins was higher at San

Francisco than at the other mints. At present there is a surplus of coins on hand and dimes, which are the greatest circulators, are in plentiful supply. San Francisco Mint is the largest handler of raw metals of all the mints and processes five times more silver than gold, metal refining being its largest operation.

The regular auction was conducted by Charles Kappen.

Beverly Gayle Smith,
Secretary.

CSNA

Leo Young To Hold Sixth Auction

Leo A. Young, who was awarded the CSNA auction sale for the San Diego convention Nov. 10-13, will be conducting his sixth auction, having handled the sales for the Merced, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Riverside and Berkeley conventions. Some of his earlier auctions were held in conjunction with Earl A. Parker, San Francisco.

Much outstanding material has been offered in each sale. Rarities, proofs and other items not offered in the usual run of auctions have drawn bids from all over the United States. In the Berkeley sale, 625 mail and 113 floor bidders participated. There were 584 successful bidders.

Young now requests consignments for the San Diego sale. He is interested in any and all material, but

particularly that of the scarcer type, such as proofs and rarities. Correspondence should be addressed to Leo A. Young, P.O. Box 115, Lockeford, Calif.

BERKELEY PRICES REALIZED

Lot No.	Description	Brought
39	Hudson Commemorative, B. U.	\$ 59
119	1856 Flying Eagle Cent, mishandled proof	255
220	Lincoln Cents, complete, brilliant proof	70
223	Confederate States Half Dollar, restrike, VF-EF	115
347	1836 Gobrecht Dollar, F-VF	130
526	1878CC Trade Dollar, AU..	87
768	1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, BU	135
786	1927S Standing Liberty Quarter, BU	176
	(Believed to be a new U.S. record)	
807	1916D 10-Cents, Unc., rubbed	75
860	1921S Buffalo Nickel, BU..	60
869	1926S Buffalo Nickel, BU..	102
	(If not a new U.S. record, close to it)	
871	1927S Buffalo Nickel, BU..	95
897	1922 Plain Lincoln Cent, BU	40
	(Another new U.S. record)	
965	Quintuple Taler, Brunswick-Lunenburg, EF	160
1028	1895 U.S. Dollar, proof.....	260
1200	Panama Pacific Set, 5 pieces	2110
1201	\$4 Stella	756

There was exceptionally active bidding on all commemoratives and on all S Mint uncirculated rolls.

Spring Chairman

Robert G. McArthur, CSNA president, announces appointment of William R. Weber of Campbell, Calif., as general chairman of the Spring, 1956, state convention, to be held at the Hotel Sainte Claire, San Jose. Convention dates will be April 19-22.

CSNA

DOLLAR BILL STILL GOOD

John Koffend, Omaha World-Herald columnist, noting that the dollar bill is only a promissory note, mailed one to the U.S. Treasury, demanding a silver dollar for it. The silver dollar arrived promptly. Koffend assured his readers that the dollar bill still is good.

From the Desk of the Secretary-Treasurer

NEW MEMBERS

677	ARMSTRONG, Forest.....	P.O. Box 212, Los Alamos, Calif.
671	CHABAN, Milton.....	143 14th Ave., San Francisco 18, Calif.
670	CONNER, Dr. J. Carl.....	1041 Maryland, Fairfield, Calif.
672	FULTON, Julius.....	1352 Lake St., San Francisco 18, Calif.
679	JOHNSON, Conrad H.	33 East Empire St., San Jose, Calif.
676	KNAPP, Henry Walter.....	332 West Alamar, Santa Barbara, Calif.
669	LISS, Mrs. C. L.	1570 28th Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.
678	MITCHELL, Laurence C.	SFC, RO-6154011, SpS Hotel Det., 8248th AU, APO 500, San Francisco, Calif.
666	PERRY, Gerald C.	526 Cypress Ave., Vallejo, Calif.
665	PYLE, Norma Boldman.....	4609 Graywood Ave., Long Beach 8, Calif.
674	RICHARDSON, T. E.	3237 Cannon Ave., Klamath Falls, Ore.
664	ROGERS, Richard J.	898 Terra Bella, Mountain View, Calif.
675	RUFF, Lloyd L.	4931 N. E. Glisan St., Portland 13, Ore.
673	SNEDAKER, Paul D.	1910 11th Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.
663	SUMMERTON, Darwin J.	952 12th St., Merced, Calif.
667	THRALL, Don T.	610 Arlington Ave., Berkeley 7, Calif.
668	ZUBIATE, Mrs. Barbara.....	1110 Harrison St., Berkeley 6, Calif.

DECEASED

465	AVILEZ, Fernando J.	920 West 17th St., Merced, Calif.
125	SCHAFFER, Fred.....	2200 18th Ave., Kingsburg, Calif.

ADDRESS CHANGES

624	VENNARD, W. B.	336 Village Lane, Los Gatos, Calif.
135	VERMILYA, Robert H.	2100 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cash on hand April 15, 1955.....		\$ 511.86
Receipts: 1955 dues	\$ 38.00	
Convention (Oakland)	1968.75	2006.75
Total receipts		2518.61
Disbursements: Postage and supplies	54.27	
Convention (Oakland)	1593.02	
Miscellaneous	6.60	1653.89
Cash on hand May 31, 1955.....		\$ 864.72

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership: April 15, 1955.....	401
Additions: New members	17
Total	418
Losses: Deceased	2
Net membership May 31, 1955.....	416

NOTE: 384 members are fully paid up for the year 1955.

Thomas W. Ward, Secretary-Treasurer

—————CSNA—————

ROADBLOCK INCIDENT

Mrs. L. C. Panosh and her friend, Mrs. Kearney, while driving home from the Oakland convention, ran into a roadblock at Ben Lomond. They were startled to have a big

sheriff stick a machinegun into the car and ask who, where, etc. Seems they were looking for robbers who had held up a bank in Santa Clara and had abandoned the getaway car near Ben Lomond.

Convention Facts and Figures

Oakland, April 28 - May 1, 1955

RECEIPTS:

Registration and extra tickets	\$1209.25	
Dealers bourse	315.00	
Exhibit cases	29.50	
EBCC convention fund	400.00	
Total Receipts		\$1953.75

DISBURSEMENTS:

Hotel Claremont (meals and rent).....	\$1130.29	
Entertainment	230.00	
Transporting cases	75.00	
Ribbons	38.03	
Mailing	29.68	
Dealers signs	16.50	
Police protection	148.20	
Tips and miscellaneous	30.00	
Total disbursements		\$1697.70
PROFIT TO THE ASSOCIATION.....		\$ 256.05

REGISTRATION FIGURES

Members	101	Full registrations	100
Guests	55	Dinner and badge	29
		Lunch and badge	1
Total registration	156	Badge only	36
Attendance at banquet	158	Extra banquet	29
Attendance at luncheon	90	Extra luncheon	7
Attendance at club breakfast.....	24	Club breakfast	24

REGISTRATION BY CITIES

Oakland	25	North Hollywood	2	Riverside	1
San Francisco	24	Ontario	2	Salinas	1
Los Angeles	7	Petaluma	2	San Bernardino	1
Berkeley	5	Quincy	2	San Carlos	1
Daly City	5	Redlands	2	Santa Maria	1
Sacramento	5	Redwood City	2	Santa Monica	1
San Diego	5	San Jose	2	Sausalito	1
Merced	4	Bolinas	1	Upland	1
Vallejo	4	Brea	1		
Glendale	3	Emeryville	1		
Lockeford	3	Encino	1		
Santa Barbara	3	Fallbrook	1		
Santa Rosa	3	Lafayette	1		
Alameda	2	La Selva Beach	1		
Atherton	2	Live Oak	1		
Chico	2	Los Gatos	1		
Fullerton	2	Montebello	1		
Lakeport	2	Palo Alto	1		
La Verne	2	Piedmont	1		

OUT-OF-STATE

Phoenix, Ariz.	2
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1
Fallon, Nev.	1
Las Vegas, Nev.	1
Klamath Falls, Ore.	1
Portland, Ore.	3
Albuquerque, N.M. ..	1
New York, N.Y.	2
Dallas, Tex.	2

R. G. McARTHUR, Retiring Secretary